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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

January 17, 1919, Temperature 63.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 89.

January 17, 1918, Temperature 53.

No. 17,365.

七十月正年九十百九千一西曆

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 17, 1919.

午戌大歲年八國民華中

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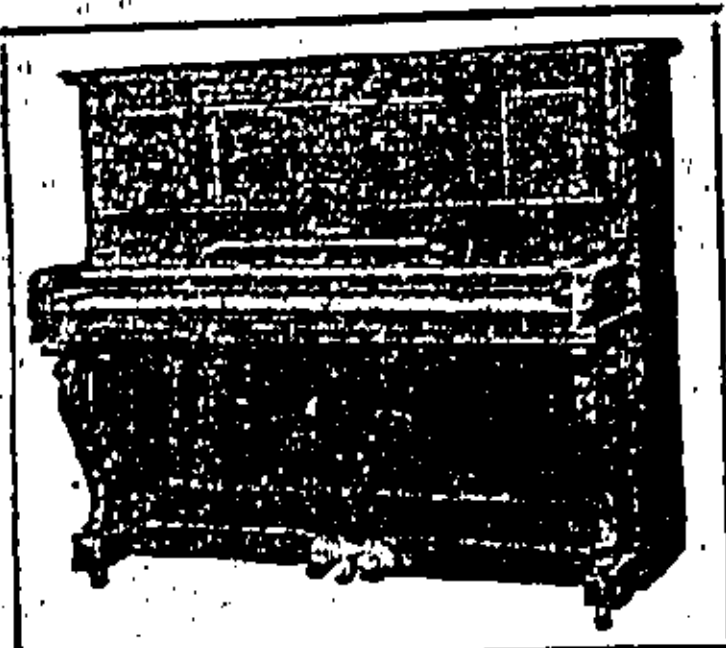
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BOLSHEVIKS BEING BEATEN.

WAR IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 14.
Odessa reports on January 9 that General Denikin has heavily defeated the Bolsheviks in a two-day battle on the Kuma river in the Caucasus. He occupied Alexandrija and Grusheva, and captured a number of field-guns, machine-guns, and over 1,000 prisoners.

RUSSIA RISING AGAINST THEM.

Archangel reports that apart from the Allied forces there, an important Russian Anti-Bolshevik Army is now marching south-west towards Vologda. This movement, if successful, will enable the Archangel forces to co-operate with the Onisk army, which is now advancing towards Viatka. The struggle against Bolshevism is now assuming the character of a national upheaval.

RECENT OPERATIONS.

LONDON, January 8.
Archangel reports that operations were undertaken on the river Onega on December 29 with the object of consolidating the line which was to be held during the winter, and driving back the enemy. Concentrations of enemy positions on the river 50 miles from the town of Onega were attacked and carried. The Allied front was advanced 12 miles up the river. On January 1 the enemy attack on the new positions was heavily repulsed, but on January 4 the Allied forces were withdrawn without interruption to more favourable positions down the river.

ESTHONIA NEEDS ARMS.

LONDON, January 9.
The "Times" correspondent at Helsinki says the Russian Bolshevik advance guards have arrived at a stage of resistance of the Estonian army numbering 15,000, which holds a long front eastward of Reval and Pernau. In addition there are 10,000 Finnish volunteers; but a prolonged resistance depends on the arrival of arms and ammunition from the Entente. The Bolshevik forces exceed 15,000 and are being reinforced by bands of local revolutionaries.

A DANISH AMBASSADOR'S OPINION.

LONDON, January 9.
M. Scavenius, the Danish ex-Minister to Russia, has just arrived in London from Russia. Interviewed by Reuter, he said the situation in Russia is hopeless so long as the Allies take no steps to end Bolshevism, which is a real international danger that is growing stronger every day. The Bolsheviks are marvellous propagandists and are working in all countries with the object of causing a world revolution. He is sure Bolshevism will win in Germany unless the Allies take immediate steps to stop it by supplying the Germans with more food and sending a sufficient force to expel the Bolsheviks from Petrograd and Moscow. The force need not be big, because the whole population is opposed to Bolshevism. As soon as the Bolsheviks are expelled from Petrograd and Moscow, the whole Bolshevik movement will collapse. It is certain that an arrangement could be made with Finland to send volunteers for this purpose. The great danger is that if Liebknecht wins in Germany, then Germany will join Russia, and Europe will be without peace for a long time. That is why it is important to finish Bolshevism.

SPARTACUS WEAKENING.

LONDON, January 14.
Amsterdam messages from the provinces of Germany show that the Spartacist movement is weakening everywhere.

BRUNSWICK STRIKE.

LONDON, January 9.
(Delayed).
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports that all the revolutionary working classes of the town of Brunswick struck in sympathy with the Spartacists of Berlin. A procession of 10,000, with machine-guns, marched through the streets.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

[See "EARLIER TELEGRAMS."]

LONDON, January 14.
The War Council also decided upon the conditions for an extension of the Armistice. These include, besides the handing over of all German merchantmen, the restitution of the material taken from the factories, and the removal of the gold from the Reichsbank to Frankfurt, the surrender of all remaining submarines and the destruction of the submarines which are now under construction.

AN IMPUDENT REFUSAL WITH AN IMPUDENT REASON.
LONDON, January 14.
It is reported from Berlin that Germany refuses, until the Peace Treaty is concluded, to restore the machinery stolen from the occupied territory, saying that such restoration would deprive Germany of machinery which is absolutely essential to her industries.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

LONDON, January 10.
Paris messages indicate that M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George have scored great success as regards the question of the freedom of the seas. Very little is likely to be said about this when the actual peace conference assembles.

The Spanish-Morocco question is also settled to the satisfaction of England, France regarding territorial extension to Spain's advantage financially.

GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARMING BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, January 8.
(Delayed).
In the course of the last sitting of the Armistice Commission at Spa, Marshal Foch stated that Germany would be held responsible for the destruction done by the Bolsheviks in Poland and the Baltic provinces, because contrary to the Armistice terms, the German command in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

The British Admiral commanding the naval forces in the Baltic made an identical statement to the German commander.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, January 9.
(Delayed).
The Paris "Temps" says President Wilson intimated to M. Clemenceau that he did not wish to be considered at the Peace Conference as the Chief of a State but rather as his own Prime Minister.

BARRING OUT BOLSHEVIKS.

SWISS AND SWEDEN TAKE STEPS.

LONDON, January 14.
Neutral Governments, especially Switzerland and Sweden, are taking rigorous action against the intrusion of Bolsheviks. The municipal authorities of several towns in Switzerland, including Geneva, are insisting upon all Russians and Germans registering. The Swedish Government has informed the Bolshevik representative and forty agents that they must quit the country immediately.

DEMobilIZATION.

AS MUCH AS IS SAFE.

LONDON, January 14.
Reuter learns that it is hoped soon to demobilize 27,000 Overseas and 25,000 Home troops daily. This is as much as could reasonably be expected at present, as no general demobilization is yet possible.

Regarding India, the medically unfit who are unable to stand the heat, comprising about 20,000, are to be repatriated immediately. The others will not be released until next season.

THE OCCUPATION.

LONDON, January 10.
Cologne reported that a historic ceremony was witnessed on January 7 when twenty colours of the various Guards' Battalions arrived and were received by Guards' Detachments accompanied by their bands at the railway station. The troops presented arms, with the drums beating as colours were unfurled and borne along the line. Tremendous crowds of the inhabitants witnessed this imposing ceremony.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARTIES AND PROGRAMMES.

LONDON, January 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the National Assembly election campaign is in full swing. The revolution has greatly changed the old parties. The four main groups are, broadly, Conservatives, Catholics, Liberals, and Socialists, but all are sailing under new flags. The majority Socialist programme emphasises that the party only supported a defensive war. The left-wing Socialists are prominent only in some large centres. The Independents will co-operate with the moderate Socialists at Munich but not in Berlin, where the Independents include a more or less strong left-wing, namely, the Communists under Liebknecht and Rose Luxemburg. The Liberals also split their left-wing (which is the strongest, comprising the German Democratic Party and real Liberals) from the former National Liberal Party, while the right-wing comprises a majority of former National Liberals and some Conservatives and Radicals. This wing calls itself the German People's Party. The main plank of the left-wing Liberals is a republic based on the sovereignty of the people. The right-wing pleads for capitalistic interests. The Catholics now call themselves the Christian People's Party, and while upholding Catholic interests, are generally democratic. The old Conservative party includes the Christian Socialists, the Pan-Germans, the Fatherlanders, and the Anti-Semites, and calls itself the German National People's Party. It adheres to the idea of the monarchy, and aims at a "bloc" with the Centre.

BAVARIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, January 14.
A message to Bales from Munich says the primary elections for the Independent Socialists, who polled respectively 300,000 and 31,000.

PADEREWSKI INTERVIEWED.

"TO KILL ALL TOOTHBRUSH USERS."

LONDON, January 9.
New York reports that the Associated Press man at Warsaw interviewed M. Paderewski, the President Elect of Poland, at three in the morning while crowds outside the hotel were cheering him. M. Paderewski said the Bolshevik idea was to kill all users of the toothbrush. If this was to help mankind, Bolshevism must be downed. He asserted that Poland was doing her best to resist Bolshevism, but the Allies unhappily were not sympathetic to the idea of more war, even though it were in self defence and for the preservation of civilisation. He pleaded that the Allies should sell her equipment, and otherwise help Poland. The inevitable result of Bolshevism would be a return to the barbaric era in Russia, and in eastern and central Europe. He declared that on the occasion of his welcome at Posen, the Germans fired on 10,000 guarding school-children, of whom two were killed.

ALLIES' COMMITTEE TO CONTROL SIBERIAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, January 15.
Washington reported yesterday that an agreement for the control of the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railroads by an Inter-Allied Committee has been virtually concluded.

PORTUGAL'S TURN FOR DISORDER.

LONDON, January 15.
From Madrid it is reported that serious disturbances occurred at Oporto. Democrat forces occupied the town with the help of guerrilla bands and civilians. On the arrival of a strong column to quell the insurrection, day-long fighting occurred on January 10, with many casualties.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

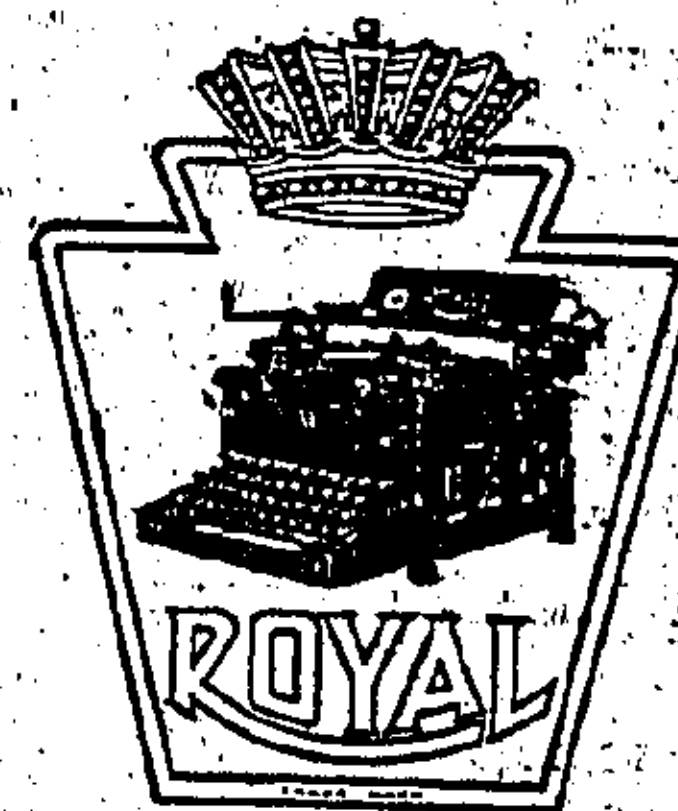
These Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auction.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY, January 18, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 10 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.
(For account of the concerned).
1507 Kaga Wire Nails 2-0"
(all more or less damaged by sea-water).
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1919.

on
TUESDAY, January 21, 1919,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street,
1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (6 cylinders).
1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (4 cylinders).
The above are in fine running condition being practically new and have electric starting and lighting systems.
On view: Nov.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

on
WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 22 B Nathan Road, Kowloon,
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Tuesday, 21st inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 16, 1919.

on
THURSDAY, January 23, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
Comprising:—
Tapestry & Morocco covered couches & chairs, blackwood armchairs, desk, flower stands, lamp, tables & stools, oak overmantels, oak bookcases & desks, Japanese water colours, vases, ornaments, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.
Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak side board, teak bedsteads, teak single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, chest of drawers, etc., etc.
Also
1 Silver Teaset,
1 Pianola Piano,
1 Gent's Bicycle.
On view from Wednesday, 22nd inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1919.

NOTICE.

TENDERS which must be enclosed in sealed cover and marked "Tender" will be received at the French Consulate up to Noon on 20th January 1919 for the purchase of the French Gunboats:

"ARGUS" & "VIGILANTE"
Length 149 feet 3
Breadth 24 " 3
Draft 2 " 7

Compound engines 587 N.H.P.
2 Thornycroft boilers 142 lbs pressure twin screws. The vessels may be inspected at H. M. Kowloon Yard Depot from where the successful tenderer must take delivery, vessels to be sold as they are with all stores (armament, ammunition and scientific instruments excluded).

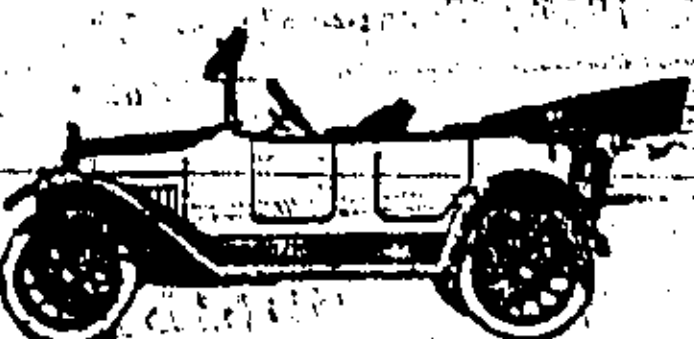
Portions of each vessel's stores are lying at Shekwan, Canton and at the Naval Dock Yard Saigon. Expense of delivering such stores to be for account of the successful tenderer.
Separate offers should be made for each Gunboat.

Successful tenderer must pay purchase money to this Consulate before the 26th inst. immediately upon which delivery of the vessel will be granted.
This Consulate reserves to itself the right to accept or refuse any tender.
Not accountable for errors in description.
5% of the price for all expenses incurred.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1919.

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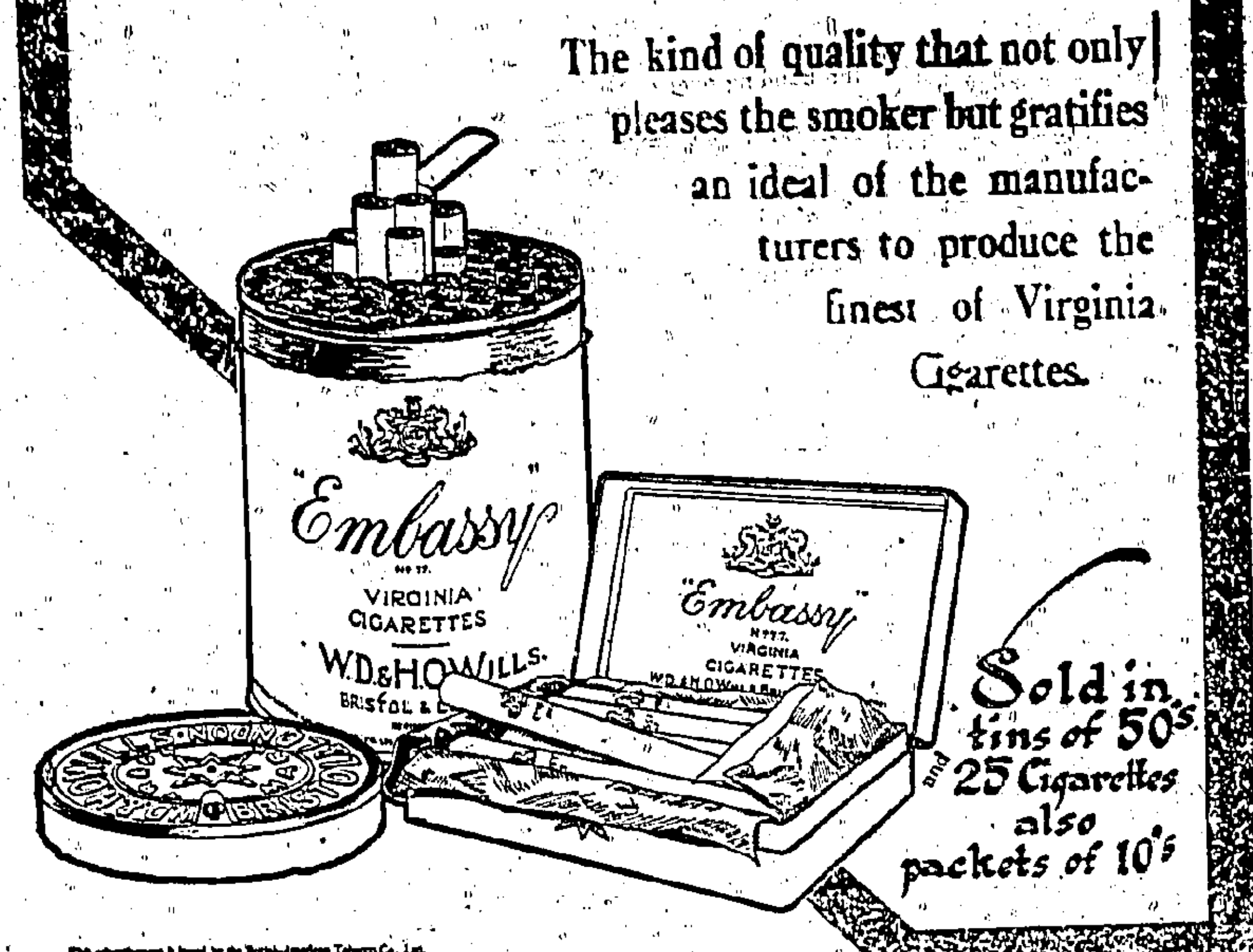


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tins of 50's
25 Cigarettes
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packets of 10's

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

Bombay has been suffering again from an epidemic of fires. During the celebrations at Mazgaon, the B.I.S.N. Co.'s timber yard and carpenter's shop were burnt down and the damage is estimated at over two lakhs. Next day about midnight a fire broke out in a hold of the S.S. "Dumfries" in getting the outbreak under control.

NO GERMAN COURT.

The Holland "Telegraf" urges that the Kaiser's stay in Holland should be restricted, and argues that the Dutch Government is obliged to be discreet. "It is imperatively necessary in the interests of Holland," says the journal, "that none of the many princes of the German Empire who have been shorn of their crowns shall establish themselves in Holland in the course of the next few years. Both the new German Government and the Allies will regard a German court a few hours from the German frontier as the centre of all that aims at a 'counter-revolution' in Germany, and thus at a resumption of the war."

TAPIOCA.

The tapioca produced from the cassava plant grown in Latin America, Africa and the Orient comes (says a U.S.A. paper) chiefly from the Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements and a limited quantity from England, which doubtless obtained it from her tropical possessions, also in smaller quantities from China, Japan, Hongkong and British West Indies. The beans imported came chiefly from Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Canada, Cuba, China, Japan and India, those from China and Japan being presumably in a large part at least the "soya" bean, for which the demand both in the United States and elsewhere has greatly increased in recent years.

A MYTH ABOUT THE TSAR.

Dagmar Nyheter publishes a telegram from the Danish Professor Holman, who is travelling in Russia, pursuing his studies of the Russian peasantry, and has succeeded after much difficulty in visiting the Dowager Empress Marie and other members of the Russian Imperial family in the Crimea. Professor Holman says he was astonished to find that she still entertained a faint hope that her son, the late Tsar, and his family were alive in concealment somewhere, and that the rumour of their death had been spread for some secret purpose and served to shield their concealment. This belief, adds the Professor, is pretty generally spread among the Russian peasantry—a myth which is gradually becoming a legend, such as have repeatedly been noticed in Russian history. "It may eventually give rise, as in these historical precedents, to the appearance of a false Tsar Nicholas who will endeavour to imperious him."

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTICES.

Applications have been made to the London Stock Exchange Committee to appoint special settling days in—
Insulinde (Sumatra) Rubber.—150,000 additional shares of 2s. each, fully paid, Nos. 400,001 to 550,000, very fine, Nos. 42,501 to 56,570.

The undermentioned security has been ordered to be quoted in the Official List:—
Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.—158,750 additional ordinary shares of 2s. each, fully paid. (Nos. 271,933 to 430,682).

HOLLAND.

Holland, writes a correspondent, is preparing for the after-war situation. There is a general desire that the Government should break away from the old methods of diplomacy, and that the country should be represented abroad by men with modern ideas, able to speak with authority on matters relating to commerce and industry. The erection of a powerful wireless station will soon be taken in hand, establishing direct communication between Holland and the Dutch Indies. The law for the reclamation of the Zinder Zee will shortly come into operation. The establishment of an aerial post between the principal Dutch towns is actively studied. Holland begins to show more interest in her colonies. Special facilities and pecuniary assistance will be granted to natives to enable them to study in Holland. The education of the natives in the Dutch Indies will be improved, and the Dutch language more generally taught. A first step towards self-government may be seen in the institution of the "Volksraad," the People's Council, at Batavia.

TO YOU WHO HAVE GIVEN.

To you who in these years have given your all,
To you who gave your men at Honour's call,
To you who saw them dare the fiercest fight,
Right through the gates of Death, beyond your sight—
Homage from us, who ready too to give
By God's grace are allowed to see our fighters live.
Midst thundering guns, grim sounds of war that cease,
From Elsewhere comes your victors' song of Peace;
Our Peace of victory that crowns the strife
Won by their sacrifice of dauntless life.
In silent prayer we kneel, and with bowed head
We watch you share the triumph of your Dead.

THE INTERNED KAISER.

The name of the castle, where now in duress
Lives an Emperor, is Amerongen.
Had anyone ever a better address,
Or mortal more fittingly prone to confess,
Than Kaiser Bill, "I am a weenie."

100,000 MINERS TO BE RELEASED.

The Government have submitted proposals to the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain for the immediate release, without waiting for demobilization, of 100,000 colliery workers from both the home forces and the armies overseas.

The Miners' Federation have agreed to co-operate in every possible way with the employers in finding work for these men at the earliest moment. This action should go far towards relieving the difficult fuel position of the country during the winter.

PILGRIMS TO MESOPOTAMIA.

A notification issued by the Military Governor and Political Officer of Basra states that in accordance with the proclamation of the General Officer Commanding pilgrims may now enter Mesopotamia freely. The pilgrims must be in organized parties under a headman who will be responsible for the good behaviour of the party and must be in possession of a certificate from a British Consular officer or Political Agent establishing their identity as bona fide travellers. Pilgrims arriving in Basra must nominally proceed by the Euphrates River, transport on the Tigris not being available.

A DAMNING KAISER DOCUMENT.

A correspondent has unearthed from a French publication—the Bulletin of the Society of Comparative Legislation—the following extract from a letter addressed by the Kaiser to the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, at the beginning of the war. It has not been published before, but any case it should not be lost sight of to-day:—"If rends my soul, but all must be put to fire and sword. Men and women, children and the aged must be slaughtered, neither a free nor a house left standing. By these methods of terrorism, the only ones capable of making any impression on a people so degenerate as the French, the war will be ended in less than two months, where, as I pay regard to humanitarian considerations it may drag on for years. Therefore, despite all my repugnance, I have had to choose the first course which will spare much blood, although appearances may suggest the contrary."

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The China Mail.

HONGKONG PEOPLE AND PRESS.

There is a saying that any people get to the sort of Press it deserves. To hear Hongkong people talking about the newspapers is to get the impression either that they have not heard that saying, or that they do not believe it. Yet it is true enough. The Press is not on the same footing as any other business run for profit. It is as much a public servant as any Sanitary Inspector or Policeman. The people pay for their newspapers. So they do for their policemen. The position of the Press in British history is a remarkable one. It has been the people's weapon in getting and securing the liberties they value so highly.

Here shall the Press the people's right maintain.
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain.

This is not, be it observed, a preamble leading up to any claptrap about the Dignity of the Journalist, or anything of that sort. A newspaper man doesn't have to worry about his personal status, if he minds his job. He has no time for status. He is a sort of Permanent Official in a Public Department, and it is his department, not he, which should have any prestige going. No. This is to wake up the Hongkong people to the fact that if they are not better served it is their own fault. Do they make all the use of their Press that they might? They do not. Some of them regard a newspaper reporter as a prying sort of person to be snubbed when he approaches them. They shun publicity, perhaps because they are modest, perhaps because their deeds will not bear the light of it. As Dr. Lim Boon Keng is ever pleading for more Government support of the University, I likened that institution to a light-house, so we may liken the Press to the Forum, the place where the People go to hear what concerns them, and (this is the important part) to tell what concerns the others, their neighbours. Recently

we had a mass meeting, supposed to be a public agitation. The papers were open to the people to do their bit. But so far as this outlet for public opinion was utilized, it might as well not have been there. There is some public opinion here. It is impossible to go to a Club, or travel on a Peak tram, without hearing snatches of it. Let the Hongkong people, instead of neglecting their papers as hitherto, make more use of them. When they see some statement in them that calls for contradiction or correction, let them drop a bit to the paper. If they should happen to agree with all the paper says, let them write and say so. A little encouragement does no harm to a servant. But in this as in many other matters, the motto should be, "Each for All, and to elsewhere with the Slackers." The columns of the "China Mail" are open at all times to all sides on all questions. Only, keep your letters as short and as much to the point as you can.

ARMED ROBBERS.

Business men are beginning to talk hotly about the armed robbers who seem now to hold almost as strong a position in Hongkong as the Bolsheviks do in Berlin. As usual, of course, they say something ought to be done, and throw out dark hints of what would happen if they were in charge of the Police. Incidentally, here is a chance for "China Mail" readers to weigh in with constructive suggestions. One taiwan last night, after talking in this way for a while, was asked for a practicable proposal. He said: "Shoot every armed man found with his own revolver." This is practicable no doubt, but there are a few sentimental people about who would be sure to raise objections. Besides, it might be fatal to those white men who, in view of the increasing audacity of the robbers, are now themselves in possession of arms. No one seriously suggests that the Police Force is in any way to blame. It is absurdly understated at present, thanks to the thoughtless way in which, from a growing city,

always handy for criminals, trained men were encouraged to go off soldiering. There were moments of panic during the war when, here as elsewhere, people overlooked the fact that a man might "do his bit" much more usefully by staying at home.

The sentences at present being imposed on coolies found carrying arms are too light. If the Magistrates have not power to increase them, they should be given that power. That seems the first thing to do. Then the Customs people whose duty it is to search people entering from Canton should be persuaded to make a closer search for weapons than for dutiable goods. It would pay to lose a little revenue in return for a check on the importation of these lethal weapons. If they have not power to seize or detain revolvers, they could at least put the police on the track of the armed coolies they find, and the Government could easily give them that power. The trains keep on bringing us bunches of very undesirable looking citizens, many of whom are likely to know what to do with a gun if suddenly found in some other man's shop. The Government should try to get its policemen back from the Army as quickly as possible. Is it so trying? Has anything been done? Then perhaps the Chief Police Officer could employ his Chinese detectives to better purpose just now. If necessary, a reward for arm-carrying Chinese, say. And of course, a bigger reward for any discovery of a nest of them. Something has simply got to be done soon, the way the menace seems to be growing. There is no sign of nervousness among the public yet. Indeed, their chief grievance seems to be that the authorities are too "sticky" about issuing permits for them to carry arms. One gathers the impression that they would make Hongkong another Petrograd, perhaps. Well, we do not want to go back to the Californian Forty-niner style of keeping the peace, and the authorities are probably wiser than their critics. But they must show that they are really stirring in the matter.

There was room for more at the Theatre Royal last night when Mr. Edgar Warwick's Vanity Fair Company opened their Third Edition, which will be repeated to-night.

The opening chorus was a very lively turn and merged into a trio for the third item on the programme which included three male members of the company in "A.B.C." mainly about the Army. The Equivocal Six produced a song "Thumb Up" that was not very new, and the audience waited for the next turn which was Leslie Holmes with some wax matches. Still they remained fairly calm.

The first sign of the audience being roused was when "The Bells of St. Mary's" was repeated. Everybody likes this and the performers received an enthusiastic encore. It was very tantalizing to see how the singers "paired" in this number. They must have had ample practice.

Madge Griffith received an encore. Her song was "When you come home." That was before the interval.

"Pacific Memories" was not much more than the American song "Hawaii I'm homesick for you." However it was accorded a good reception and the setting was novel and looked nice.

In the second half Dorothy May sang two nice songs, George Grayson sang and after a while we detected his Somerset accent in "Up from Somerset," a farcical sketch entitled "The Memory" in which he ended up with "Seaside Amusement," depicting something like things we have seen at the seaside, described on the programme as impossible to describe.

Leslie Holmes vastly amused the audience with nearly all his items.

All round it was a very good show, and worthy of a better "house" than it received last night.

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THE ONE CHINESE RAILWAY GONE.

PLEGGED TO JAPAN.

The Peking Correspondent of the "N.C. Daily News" wrote on January 4: Only now has it leaked out that China has lost control of the one and only railway which was entirely her own.

The Peking-Kalgan railway, with its extension to Suiyuan, was built without foreign supervision and without foreign money, and as such has afforded the Chinese much pride. It is with regret, therefore, that the public will learn that this character of the railway has been changed by a recent transaction with Japan.

The explanation is unusually interesting. Last year's short term of four million dollars for this railway was unsuccessful. One million dollars only was subscribed. To meet the deficit of three millions General Time, the director, invited Japanese assistance. He raised a nominal three million subscription for the remaining bonds, which he pledged as security for the money raised, and as the purchase price was only 83 and big commissions were paid it is obvious that publicity of these facts should be considered undesirable, especially, too, as the conditions provided for the purchase of railway material required during the currency of the loan from Japan or rather that they should be given the first priority, and that if further money was needed for the railway Japanese should first be approached for the required accommodation.

This is an interesting case of the pro-Japan inclinations of the pro-Japan Chinese. The Chinese had had three million dollars worth of bonds issued in Japan, and these bonds were to be used for the purchase of railway material required during the currency of the loan from Japan or rather that they should be given the first priority, and that if further money was needed for the railway Japanese should first be approached for the required accommodation.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 4, amounted to 78,518 tons and the sales during the period, to 486,70 tons.

A Chinese opium smuggler was arrested on the Canton boat. Twenty-four bags of opium were found on him, and he was fined \$1500 for three months, this morning by Mr. J. R. Wood.

The projected tour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales throughout the Empire will shortly be begun. A Reuter's message states that already one of the latest battle cruisers is being refitted for this purpose. The tour promises to be one of the most important ever made by a British Prince to the Dominions. To India the tour has special significance as an expression of the King-Emperor's recognition of the valuable assistance afforded the Allies by that country during the War.

NEW FERRY SERVICE.

INSPECTION BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

The ferry of the Kait Lung Sze Yauk Kai Ferry Co., Ltd., presented a gay scene yesterday afternoon, the pier and ferry boats of the Company being gaily decorated with flags and other bunting. The ferry service is a new one, between Victoria and Yau-mat, Mongkok and Shamsui, and it was inspected yesterday by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government. Others present included Sir Haviland and Lady de Saumarez, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., Hon. Mr. B. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Commander Beckwith, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. O. O. O. Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, Mr. Li Fung San (Chairman of the Company) and Messrs. Lo Chak Hung, Cheong Yue Hung, Wong Yue Ting, Kwok Kan, Chan Chiu Yee, Chik King and Wong Lai Tong (Directors). The party made a trip on one of the ferry boats of the Company, the "Fee Wan," to Yau-mat, Mongkok and Shamsui. It was most enjoyable, occupying about one hour, refreshments being served on the way. The party noticed at the various halting places the deplorable state of the piers. This is not the Company's fault as they are not owners of these. The Company seems to have made every possible provision for the convenience of its patrons.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL.

An interesting case was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's court yesterday when two Chinese were charged with demanding \$100 from the son of the Comptroller of the Bank Line of Steamers, and with threatening to take his life in the event of his failing to pay.

In relating the facts of the case, Sergeant Murphy said that the complaint was made on January 15 was walking along Reclamation Street, Yau-mat with a friend. Four men, two of whom were the defendants, accosted him and one of them pushed him aside and charged him with interfering with the sister of one of the defendants. To set the matter right complainant was required to pay them \$100, and if he failed to pay, he would be stabbed on the following morning. A place was then appointed for the handing over of the money, and after one of the men had dropped a knife on the ground as a sort of warning they disappeared. The case was committed to the Police, and a trap was set for the capture of the men.

The appointment was carried out, and whilst they were engaged in the payment of the money, the Police arrived on the scene and two of the men were caught. The others escaped, and though the Police knew them, they had disappeared and no trace of them could be found.

The case was proceeding.

BILLIARDS.

An exhibition game of billiards has been arranged for to-morrow night at the Palace Hotel, that should be keenly interesting to billiardists. The players will be Sergeant Pitt of the Hongkong Police, and Sergeant J. Goodman, Manchester Regt. Little need be said as regards the former's prowess with the cue. For years he has been champion of the Colony, for a brief space only being deprived of the title, when Gunner J. Lord of the R.C.A. held this as a result of winning the championship under the auspices of the Y.R.C. It is said that he was recently Pitt made a break of 108 in about 10 minutes when playing Captain Green, and with Lord going back to England the Police Sergeant must now again be reckoned the Colony's billiard champion.

Sergeant Goodman, who has been only a little while in the Colony, is a fine player, and recently won the tournament at the Palace Hotel, with a handicap of 250, in the course of which he defeated some of the best players in the Colony, including clever players like Captain Green and Mr. C. Hart.

An interesting game is a certainty. Play will commence at 9 p.m., and the game will be 500 up.

A brood of the Kwong Lee firm embedded \$124,000 money paid to the firm by Messrs. Loxley and Co. He was sent to prison for two months.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holbrook will preside at a Lecture on Wireless Telegraphy by Professor Warren at the Helena May Institute on Monday, January 20, at 5.30 p.m.

The three Chinese stowaways on the "Kamau" from Swatow were fined \$1 each. These men with others were deported by the Chinese Government from Bangkok to Swatow by the "Lemna." In Swatow the deportees disembarked and three men stayed away on the "Namang" and continued the voyage to Hongkong. Mr. J. R. Wood remarked that the responsibility of the deportation resting with the Chinese Government they should see to it that it was properly carried out.

CHINA'S WASTE OF OPIUM.

WHY NOT GIVE TO HOSPITALS AND RED CROSS?

The following is from N. C. Daily News of Jan. 11: Seven false balls of opium were found by the Customs examiners working in the Jardine godown yesterday afternoon just before the closing hour at four o'clock, causing a mild sensation among the watchers and some satisfaction to the minority who have all along maintained that the Chinese Government issued bonds for opium that was not there.

The false balls were discovered when the contents of chest No. 14,501 was being counted into the examining rack being detected immediately by those who handled them, because of their short weight. The cleavers sunk into them as easily as if they had been Edam cheeses, disclosing mouldy hollow centres that, in the opinion of Mr. W. A. Roberts, the Customs expert, had been gouged out some years ago, probably in transit from India about 1910. It was perfectly clear, even to a novice, that these seven balls had been dug out many years ago, for the dug-out centres were encrusted with white mould such as appears on the inside of the husks of very old Palma balls.

The find made it necessary to split each of the 40 balls in this particular case, which occupied much time, and because of the general hubbub that followed only 64 cases were examined yesterday as compared with 80 the day before. The experts and officials present were besieged with all sorts of irrelevant questions, Mr. Feng, Chinese Superintendent of Customs, coming in for his share. For the Government, Mr. Feng had received the chests from the Opium Combine on September 23, 1918, when the bonds were handed over, on a basis of 40 Palma balls to a case, and 100 catty of Malwa. Although the stuff had then been examined, it is evident that the examination was not so careful as that now in progress.

The case containing the short weight balls—perhaps half of the opium contents of the seven was missing—was the 18th to be examined since the start on Wednesday. After the excitement subsided two more cases were examined, making 188 up to last evening, but no other irregularities were found.

The public burning of opium in Shanghai is arousing great interest throughout the country in view of the report that 600 chests have been tampered with.

The President has now approved of the principle of foreign supervision at the burning.

The pyre is lit, the funeral oration is scrambled through and, gathered round the flame.

Her minions give the final consecration to China's shame.

It seems absurd; but then a plain excuse is

That no one (strictly) is obliged to know

In what broad fields, for what improper uses,

The poppies grow:

And when you're told to burn, it's surely more wise

Simply to turn the stuff and do it now,

Than sit and let your fancy travel, shorewise,

To reach Tintagoe.

From cots where tortured bodies toss or languish

The cry goes up "something to give us rest!"

And we who hear it curse in helpless anguish

Your cruel jest.

THE WORLD'S CROPS.

The International Institute of Rome, regarding crop reports in various countries estimates the production of wheat in Italy at 44,485,000 cwt. or 22.5 per cent. above 1917, and 0.4 per cent. below the average for the five years 1912-16. In the United States the production of spring wheat is estimated at 194,574,000 cwt. or 53 per cent. above 1917, and 41.5 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16. The total production of wheat in Spain, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Brazil, India, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, India, Japan, Egypt, and Tunis is estimated at 1,017,172,000 cwt. or 18.1 per cent. above 1917, and 18.4 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16.

The total production of oats in Spain, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Canada, the U.S. of States, and Tunis is estimated at 64,456,000 cwt. or 0.1 per cent. lower than 1917, and 15.8 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16.

The production of potatoes in Spain is estimated at 44,600,000 cwt. or 28.1 per cent. below 1917, and 11.9 per cent. below the average for the five years 1912-16.

The production of rye in Spain is estimated at 1,353,468,000 cwt. a diminution of 15.3 per cent. compared with 1917, and of 8.4 per cent. compared with the average of the five years 1912-16.

The production of sorghum in Spain is estimated at 44,600,000 cwt. or 28.1 per cent. below 1917, and 11.9 per cent. below the average for the five years 1912-16.

The production of barley in Spain, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, India, Japan, Egypt, and Tunis is estimated at 2,044,000,000 cwt. or 3.3 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16.

The production of oats in the United States is now estimated at 438,861,000 cwt. or 8.3 per cent. below 1917, and 18.4 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16.

The total production of wheat in Spain, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Canada, the U.S. of States, and Tunis is estimated at 1,017,172,000 cwt. or 18.1 per cent. above 1917, and 18.4 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16.

The production of spring wheat in Spain is estimated at 194,574,000 cwt. or 53 per cent. above 1917, and 41.5 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 13.—The "peace-makers" now assembled in Paris started their task yesterday. At the Quai d'Orsay there was an informal conference and preliminary exchange of views as to the working of the Peace Conference.

Before the conference meeting held by the Supreme Allied War Council, Marshal Foch and other chief military advisers, being present, an important decision was taken regarding the renewal of the Armistice for which Germany asked. Among the principal questions arising out of the renewal of the Armistice is the military assistance which the Allied and Associated Powers should give to Poland. The inter-Allied high command considers it inadvisable that the two Polish divisions should be supported by a certain number of Allied detachments, permitting them to occupy militarily the railway between Danzig and Thorn.

M. Clemenceau has formed a consultative committee for advising on all peace conference questions. This committee consists of a president and nine members who are professors of Law.—(Havas).

LUXEMBURG.

LONDON, January 13.—A Republic was proclaimed yesterday at Luxembourg. The Grand Duchess retired to her castle in the neighbourhood of the town. She has abdicated.—(Havas).

LOUVRE OPEN.

LONDON, January 13.—Several galleries of sculpture in the famous Louvre museum were opened again yesterday. The picture galleries are not yet ready.—(Havas).

THE SEINE.

LONDON, January 13.—The waters of the Seine continue to subside. Another drop of 16 inches is recorded.—(Havas).

AN EMERGENCY MEASURE.

The Ministry of Labour announces a far-reaching scheme for providing out-of-work benefit for soldiers, sailors and civilians during the transition period which will come between demobilisation of the fighting forces and the resumption of peaceful industries. The scheme will apply to all discharged soldiers and sailors and members of the women's corps who have been enrolled in the fighting services, and also to all civilians who come under the National Insurance Act of 1911; that is, all persons whose earnings are under £160 a year. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £20,000,000—or about the cost of 4 days' war.

So far as the fighting forces of the Crown are concerned, the scheme applies to all men below commissioned rank, and to mobile members of the women's corps who are enrolled under one of the fighting services for the duration of the war. The classes entitled to benefit are:

All persons, other than officers, who have given actual service under the Naval Discipline Act or in the Royal Marine Forces.

All duly enlisted soldiers below commissioned rank who have given actual service during the present war, and all aircrew who come under the same category.

Mobile members of the Women's Corps who enrolled under one of the fighting services for the duration of the war.

Applicants for benefit will apply at their Employers' Exchange. It will not be paid during the first 3 days of unemployment. In order to be eligible, an applicant must be capable of work but unable to obtain employment. He must not refuse an offer of suitable employment made to him at the Employers' Exchange provided:

(a) it is not a situation vacant in consequence of a trade dispute;

(b) the wages and conditions of employment are not less favourable than those he or she has habitually obtained in his or her district; or less favourable than the conditions generally observed in the district.

Provision is made for keeping the applicant's health insurance card paid up during periods of unemployment. It should be understood that the whole scheme is solely intended to bridge over the inevitable period of dislocation following the close of the war, and as a non-contributory scheme it must be regarded as an emergency measure. While it is in operation the existing compulsory unemployment scheme will remain in abeyance so far as benefits are concerned. Contributions will, however, be still payable in order to build up a reserve when the temporary scheme comes to an end.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

The league matches promise to be exceptionally interesting to-morrow, especially where three of the leading teams, R.G.A., K.C.C., and Civil Service are engaged. The champion (criticised) team, the R.G.A., are playing the Chichester Recreation Club, and although the Chinese would no doubt very much like revenge for the heavy defeat experienced a few Saturdays ago, by the appearance of the R.G.A. team, farther down this column, this wish does not look like materialising. Sutherland, Sharman, Drummond, Athorne, Torr, and others are all sound bats, good for runs, while Graham and Athorne, are among the Colony's leading bowlers. Still, on occasion, the Chinese are redoubtable opponents. Ng Sze Kwong, Yew Man Tain and On Hew Fan being in the first flight of local cricketers. A good, sporting game is assured.

The K.C.C. and Civil Service is a doubtful proposition with slight odds on Kowloon, which has the steeper team all round. Without Wood in top form the Civil Service are weak on batting. Bird and Hamilton, as the first bowling pair, are good enough for any local team but if perchance they are worn down there are no capable change bowlers in the team, and now Hamilton appears to have quitted the Civil Service to play for H.K.C.C.

The Navy and Craigengower should be closely contested. Craigengower are usually good for an innings of about 80, which may not be enough to win the match to-morrow.

A friendly between the H. K. C. C. and Royal Engineers appears to be a complete to-morrow's programme.

Particulars of matches to be played, grounds, etc., and some of the selected teams follow:

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Craigengower v. Navy. On the C. C. C. ground at 2 p.m.
K.C.C. v. Civil Service. On the K.C.C. ground at 2 p.m. sharp.
C.R.C. v. R.G.A. On the Chinese Recreation Club ground at 2.15 p.m.

FRIENDLY MATCH.

H.K.C.C. v. Royal Engineers. On the H.K.C.C. ground at 2 p.m.

Selected Teams:—
K.C.C.—J. P. Robinson, C. P. James, L. J. Blackburn, C. J. Stapleton, H. H. Taylor, K. R. Macaskill, E. J. Edwards, D. M. Goodall, R. Pestonji, H. Overy and J. H. Mead.

R.G.A.—Lieut. A. O. Colman, A. R. Sutherland, H. Torr, Q. M. Sgt. Talford, Sergeants Drummond, Athorne and Graham, Corp. Mann, Bomb. Sharmar, Gunners Baines, and Perkins.

Craigengower.—(Capt.) Lew Man Tain, Harry Ching, George Lee, On Hew Fan, Wei Lee San, K. K. Wong, James Wong, Wong Po Kung, Sin Man Ping and Chow Yet Cheong.
Civil Service.—Hon. Mr. C. Severn C.M.G., (Capt.) R. E. O. Bird, A. E. Wood, F. Syme-Thompson, P. T. Lambie, B. W. Bradbury, W. H. Edmonds, T. J. Ling, C. Sam, E. T. Crocker, and H. Strang.

H.K.C.C.—T. E. Pearce (Captain), F. J. de Roma, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, E. W. Hamilton, P. Jacka, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, Capt. H. E. Murray, F. Sutton and C. C. Zervoryn.

FOOTBALL.

NO FIRST LEAGUE GAMES.

For the first time during the present season there are no first division matches on Saturday. South China Athletic consented to the R.G.A. postponing their football match, while owing to sickness, the Navy have postponed their match with the Royal Engineers. Thus the Navy remain at the head of the United Services League with the same number of points as the Club with a match in hand, while in the Hongkong League the Club lead the Navy by a point, with the same number of matches played.

THE 2ND DIVISION.

The second division furnish all the football to-morrow, the match between St. Joseph's College and Navy Reserves providing the best game of the card. Staff and Departments should have no difficulty in disposing of the University, and if the Navy Reserves lose will be ready to jump into second position as they would be a point behind the sailors with a match less played.

The other match will have a heap of spectators because the South China second string will be playing, their opponents being the 87th Co. R.G.A.

PROGRAMME.

2ND DIVISION, H.K. LEAGUE.
St. Joseph's College v. Naval Reserves. On the Club ground at 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Emery.

University v. Staff and Departments. On the Military ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Dowling.

South China Athletic Res. v. 87th Co. R.G.A. On the Club ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Townsend.
St. Joseph's College v. E. Souza, W. O'Leary and A. N. O'Leary, E. E. Hyndman, P. Xavier and S. Marcel, R. Omar, J. Silva, E. P. Hyndman (Capt.), B. Sopher and L. Xavier.

CHINA'S MACHINERY REQUIREMENTS.

There is little doubt that increased enterprise will shortly be shown in developing China's machinery requirements and in steering this class of business into British channels. This endeavour is one which all having British interests at heart will endeavour to render efficacious. It is long overdue, and if conducted on approved lines should well repay those directly concerned. From this point of view the following brief resume of the conditions affecting the Chinese market for machinery will prove of value. It is certainly indicative of many methods which our American competitors are likely to pursue, as it embraces suggestions put forward in a recent report by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The present situation in China as regards machinery is more a question of supply than of demand. China, emerging from internal dissensions, economically rejuvenated compared with the destruction of wealth going on in Europe, has found the usual sources of supply practically closed by the war.

With silver worth more than ever known, the people would be anxious and willing to buy were not the same low exchange rate going against their exports. Everywhere about the home markets are being considered first, and if shipping is found for what is left, it is carefully parcelled out. The result of these conditions has been the industrial awakening of China and a determined effort to supply some needs at home, with the consequent expansion of Chinese domestic industries. The necessity that has driven the Chinese to look to home manufactures to replace imports no longer available has been the mother of invention in more lines than one, and hardly any field of manufacture has been left untouched or untried. Among the new ventures noted during 1917 are pump-making, and printing concerns flour and rice mills, cotton weaving and silk flatures, oil and paper mills, brick and cement works, candle and soap factories, glassware and water works, chemical manufactures, sugar refineries and factories for making surgical instruments, heating apparatus, electric-light bulbs, bicycles, imitation Panama hats, motors, printing presses, needles and nails, clocks, tiles, carpets, canvas, and leather ware. Many other factories have been started in a small way, and in every case there is the primary need of machinery.

Due to the lack of capital the large majority of Chinese enterprises are of a joint nature, the Chinese supplying the working capital and foreign interests supplying the fixed capital, in the form of machinery and supplies. It must be pointed out that in a great many instances original installations have been made at a loss with a view to getting the profits out of the venture, as well as from an advertising standpoint, with the advantage of subsequent business elsewhere. As a rule, the Chinese wish to pay for a new installation out of the profits, and the dominant position of German machinery in China before the war was largely due to the fact that they always took part payment and extended the balance over a few years. Moreover, German firms carried small boilers, steam engines, ice-making plants, hand flour and rice mills, oil engines, dynamo, and machine tools in stock, which were installed and payment arranged later.

The sale of machinery is largely dependent upon the mode of financing such private enterprises, for as has been pointed out, the lack of ready capital to cover initial purchases often leads to the machinery supplier being invited to participate in the enterprise. To those desiring to do business in this way the field is practically unlimited. Happily, the extension of industrial banking facilities, both at home and in the Far East, is becoming more and more an established fact, and will serve as a valuable intermediary to those not desiring actual participation in the enterprises on the machinery for which they wish to bid.

It is interesting to note that according to the report of the United States Bureau previously referred to, American manufacturers are advised of two recognised methods of securing machinery contracts in China. The reference in the report states that:—The first method in that of appointing one of the large mercantile houses having branches at all the important Chinese trade centres as general agents on a fixed agreement for a term of years. This was the system employed by almost all the large German manufacturers and its principal advantages lie in the benefits accruing from an old-established connection on the ground with valuable Chinese connections. In addition to such agency it has been found advisable to send one or more qualified engineers trained at the home staff of the agents' branches in China on their trips of inspection and co-operate with the agents' salesmen in obtaining business. The other and less desirable method for those just entering the Chinese field is to conduct the business direct with the Chinese and open offices at four or five of the trade centres with qualified engineers attached, who are competent not only to draw up specifications and quotations on the spot, but to carry on negotiations with Chinese officials and purchasers. There are, of course, any number of variations from these two general methods but as a rule the first method is by far the more desirable for those new in the field as the peculiar conditions of Chinese trade have nothing in common with conditions in this country or in other foreign countries.

This reference to such an important matter as representation in China is of too brief a nature for the accuracy of its recommendation to be either questioned or confirmed. The question of representation in China has been fully dealt with, however, in many previous issues of this journal, and is one which requires mature consideration by manufacturers seriously contemplating building up business interests in the Far East. The quotation given above is chiefly valuable for the indication it conveys of the methods American firms are likely to follow.

The decrease of the imports of textile machinery into China noted during the past three years in no way denotes a backwardness in that industry. The practical closing of the British market and the increased demand for Japanese machinery at home caused by the unusual expansion of textile industry in Japan, together with the lack of other countries, was more than anything else to retard imports. The most striking features are the remarkable increase of Canada's share of the textile machinery imported which advanced from nothing in 1915 to 203,132 tons worth in 1917, and the 50 per cent. decrease of Great Britain's trade. The importance of this business cannot be estimated from the past results. There were 56 spinning companies in China in 1917, and the total output of these companies has only served to depress the importation of cotton goods from 35 per cent. of the total imports in 1915 to 27 per cent. in 1917, showing that the demand for this class of manufactures is growing, and it is safe to assume that the growth of the Chinese industries engaged in this business will be co-extensive.

The decrease in imports of boilers, and other propelling machinery has been practically due to inability to get the goods. After the war China will offer an important market for agricultural machinery and plant, and equipment will be required for the many new industries which have opened up during the past three years. The total trade in machinery tools has increased 200 per cent. since 1916, and Japan's share has increased 300 per cent., that country taking only its own share of the total increase but practically all of the trade of Great Britain and France. One of the evidences of increased purchasing power due to the rise in price of silver has been the increased demand for sewing, embroidery, and knitting machines. Many small businesses have been instituted to supply the local demand. The trade which Great Britain formerly enjoyed in this line of machines has been taken over for the time being almost entirely by the United States. The constant growth in the demand for electrical materials and fittings is promising as the use of these appliances is naturally limited to those cities and districts where electric power is obtainable. A great many electric-power plants have been unable to get machinery during the past year to take care of natural increases in consumption and new contracts for current have been subsequently refused. With an increased import of appliances under such circumstances it can only be inferred to what size the business would have grown under normal conditions.

Generally considered, the position shows a consistent demand for industrial machinery and equipment in China which has been unaffected by scarcity of goods abroad, high prices, or lack of shipping but even taking into consideration the increased price of goods as affecting total values, has at least held its own in a time of considerable disturbance. Although Japan has increased its sales to a greater degree than we have this increase has been mainly in electrical fittings and equipment, supplies which China is rapidly making at home. The growth of Canada's trade in other classes is also a feature.

"Eastern Engineering."

THEFT FROM BUSINESS OFFICE.

Messrs Solomon and Kitayama nearly lost \$50 worth of toilet articles last night when a small boy who had been in their employ, broke open the back window of the office and proceeded to pack the articles in a basket. An unsuccessful attempt was made to wrench open the safe. On going out the boy was arrested. Mr. J. H. Solomon started that when the boy was in his employ, frequent thefts took place and suspicion falling on the boy, he was discharged. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne ordered the boy to be birched and sent to prison for six weeks.

LOCAL SOLICITOR WINS M.C.

The following appeared in the "Times" of October 18.—
The King has been pleased to approve of the award of the Military Cross to Temporary Second Lieutenant C. F. Mason, Machine Gun Company.

"During an attack this officer was in charge of two Machine Guns. Observing the infantry advance being checked by the fire of a group of hostile machine guns, he brought up his own guns with great gallantry in spite of heavy artillery fire and engaged those guns. He silenced them and all four surrendered and the infantry advanced to their objective. Later on working round a party of the enemy with great skill, this officer, harried their line of retreat with his fire and sent them off. His services were of the utmost value." (Mr. Mason who is a partner in the local firm of solicitors, Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason went home to join up in March 1917, and after training in England for one year, went to the front in March of the following year and has been in the thick of the fighting ever since.)

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"Eastern Engineering."

AN ANCIENT SKELETON.

Colonel H. A. Haines, writes to "The Times" from Rochester: An interesting skeleton was brought to light here on October 28 by some soldiers laying a drain—probably that of an ancient Briton, with shield, spear, and dagger. It was that of a man about 5 ft. 8 in. in height and of slender build. The grave was in the chalk; the floor, well levelled, was only 1 ft. deep in the chalk, plus 1 ft. of humus; it had been filled in with loose fine chalk slightly discoloured; adjacent chalk was in hard lumps. The body had the right foot crossed over the left, feet pointing to a degree or two north of east; the head of the shield lay on the ankles, with another small piece of iron, the spear-head, at the right shoulder, and the other pieces of iron behind the waist. The well-shaped skull was small, with an intellectual forehead, splendid teeth, the lower left wisdom tooth being the only one deficient; the other grinders were emphasized on the crown, probably due to a diet of hard grains. The skull, being the first part come on by the pick, was rather damaged—there was a round hole of 2 in. diameter in squamous portion of the temporal, which may have been caused by a spear thrust. The clavicle was rather effeminate, and there were no marked ridges on any bone for muscular attachments. The head and neck of the femur were set at nearly right angles, and the necks were very short. All the ribs on the right side were crumpled away, as also the small bones of hands and feet. The spine was slightly curved, concavity to right. This, with the shallowness of the grave, may have meant something of haste in the interment. The site is about half a mile west of the Medway, and not far from the spot where the Pilgrims crossed the river. The best developed and most powerful bone was the lower jaw, so that ration troubles probably also existed in those days. [Perhaps a Roman legionary.—Ed. C. M.]

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. VICTUALLING STORER OFFICER, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

January 24, 1919, at 10 A.M., at the Vieux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, NAPERY, &c., &c.,

As follows:—
Serviettes, Table Cloths, Pantry and Glass Cloths, Turkish and Huesaback Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Blankets, Counterpanes, etc.

Electro-plated Vegetable and Entree Dishes, Soup Tureens, Sauceboats and Ladles, Crust Stands and Frames, Fruit and Fish Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Nut Crackers, &c., &c., &c.

On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & ROUGH,
Auctioneers to the Admiralty,
Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "SADU MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO.'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd Jan., 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's Agents at the Godowns at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1919.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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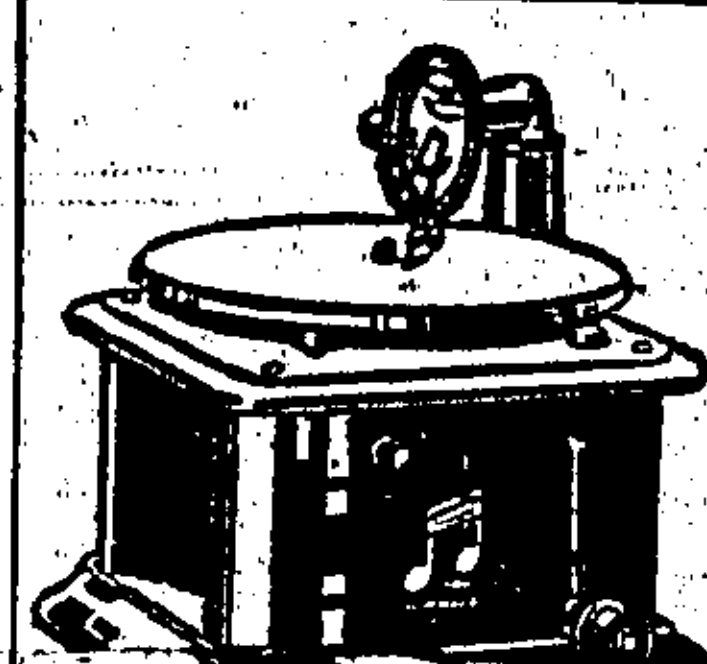
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	Cts.		Cts.
English Brawn	80	Roast Lamb	80
Picnic Pate	80	Pork Pie	80
Stewed Kidneys	60	Stewed Tripe	70
Corned Beef	70	Sausages	80
Roast Beef	80	Roast Mutton	80
Pork & Beans	40	Chicken & Ham	90
Rabbit in Jelly	50	Rabbit & Sausage	50
Minced Beef	60	Beef Steak Pie	80
Sheep's Tongue	\$1.00	Breakfast Bacon	\$1.00

Fresh Herrings	40	Sardines in Oil	25
Kipperd Herrings	40	Salmon	50
Herrings in Tomato	40	Lobster	80
Cauliflowers	30	Cabbage	30
Turnips	30	Carrots	30
Artichokes	40	Artichokes whole	35

Campbell's Soups assorted - \$2.50 per doz.
New Zealand Soups in 2-lb. tins - Cts. 60 per tin.

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MARSEILLES & LONDON.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOYARA"	8th March	15th April	23rd May
"NELLOR"	23rd March	30th April	10th May

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	12th January at Noon	29th January

SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE Etc.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama (to Shanghai only)
"NORE"	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.	
"DUNERA"	29th January	

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to
F. & O. S. N. Co. Office
E. V. D. PARR, Superintendant.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
GENOA	Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.		
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.		
LUZON MARU	Wednesday, 15th Feb. at Noon.		
AKRES RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, SUMATRA MARU	Monday, 3rd Feb. at Noon.		
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE			
MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.			
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.		
KESKON MARU	Monday, 27th Jan. at 10 a.m.		
SOERABAYA	Monthly direct service.		
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.		
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.		
CHICAGO MARU	Wednesday, 22nd Jan. at 1 p.m.		
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY			
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.			
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.			
BOHEU MARU	Thursday, 20th Jan. at 8 a.m.		
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.			
For SHANGHAI MARU	Monday, 19th Jan. at 10 a.m.		

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

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Joint Service of this
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Next departures from HONGKONG:

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These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

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Hongkong, 28th December, 1918.

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Batavia about	Due Sourabaya about
For JAPAN			
BORNEO MARU	on or about 25th Jan.		
POKUTO MARU	on or about 10th Feb.		
For JAPAN			
BANKI MARU	on or about 15th Feb.		
BORNEO MARU	on or about 10th Mar.		
POKUTO MARU	on or about 25th Mar.		

For Freight and Passengers apply to:

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
SHANGHAI	Jan. 18, at 4 p.m.		
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Jan. 19, at 10 a.m.		
SHANGHAI	Jan. 20, at 4 p.m.		
SHANGHAI	Jan. 21, at Noon		
SHANGHAI	Jan. 22, at 3 p.m.		
SHANGHAI	Jan. 23, at 10 a.m.		

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and European Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa. For Freight or Passage apply to:

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
CHEFOO	CHIPPING, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, Daylight		
KOBE	TAUSANG, MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 4 p.m.		
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, Daylight		
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	VITIM, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 p.m.		
SINGAPORE	VAN WAERWILCK, THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 p.m.		
MANILA	LOONGSANG, FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 p.m.		

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present, a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwangsang" and "Yitang" sailing to Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Weerwilk" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are maintained with Manilla by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIKONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hailong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

CARGO taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chingdao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 215. General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

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EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON" THOS. COOK & SON, Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong. Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA. CHINESE OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!



Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

HAIKONG — Capt. J. W. Evans — TUESDAY, 21st Jan. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" January 14th at Noon, 1919. "CHINA" February 6th, 1919.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. KITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent. Prince's Buildings, 100, House Street. Tel. 1284.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th January
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th February
KORRA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. from Kobe
YOKO MARU	22,000	5th March

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, GALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 18th
NIFFON MARU	11,000	May 7th
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER. Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375. KING'S BUILDING.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo: Excellent Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS, etc. and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For date of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED. MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Students proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD. General Agents. Or to REES & Co., Canton.

SHIPPING

UNION-CASTLE DIVIDEND.

For the year 1917, the dividend of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., London, is 8 per cent., same as for 1916. The Union-Castle Co. is one of the companies of the Royal Mail-Ellder Demipster group, controlled by Sir Owen Phillips and Lord Pirrie. This is the group which is spoken of as likely to obtain the White Star and Leyland Lines, when the International Mercantile Marine Co. gives up control of its British subsidiaries.

U.S. SHIPPING OUTPUT.

"America has only just begun to build ships." This is the keynote of statements addressed to the shipbuilders and shipworkers of the nation by Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Mr. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. They point out that only one-sixth of the work planned has been accomplished, and that 12,500,000 tons remain to be built to meet the needs of peace and American commerce. Mr. Schwab says that the shipyards of the country should be kept going to their full capacity.

Inefficient plants which have been permitted to operate because of the war emergency will, as a matter of business expediency, drop out when the emergency is removed, but efficient yards will be encouraged and supported, because we can depend upon them to fulfil their promises and produce ships economically. We look to the West coast to continue the pace it set, and to the yards of the East and South and the Great Lakes region to increase their output.

CONCRETE SHIPS.

No doubt existed that concrete ships would function properly during the period, at least, when it was necessary to rush soldiers' munitions and supplies to Europe. The question, though, now is raised, "How long may we expect a concrete ship to last?"

That was naturally one of the first questions asked by the men who would be responsible for the inauguration of the concrete shipbuilding programme. The opinion of experts not only was sought, but, by the Government, departments were requested to make tests and report on the feasibility of the whole project. The consensus of opinion and the results of experiments seemed to warrant the conclusion that a concrete vessel, properly constructed, should last for at least several years.

Unless, unavoidable, a direct current should not be employed on a concrete ship. The American Bureau of Standards has found that a slight leakage of sufficient duration will result in a weakening of the mortar at the cathode, with the consequence that the bond strength will be decreased. Or, if the leakage of the electric current is fairly large, an oxidation of the steel at the anode will follow. The penalty for this will be the splitting and chipping of the concrete.

Another caution to avert trouble has to do with the kind of merchandise carried. There are certain materials that will tend to disintegrate the concrete. Among these are certain vegetable oils, Coccolus and peanut oils are prominent in this category. Hence, where there is likelihood of employing the ship to carry such kind of cargo, the inner surface of the hull should be protected with paint.

Investigations are under way to find suitable coating material that will act as a protection against the deterioration of the concrete.

Another problem was and still is that of the effects of rough seas. There is little "give" in concrete, and hence there is exposure of the vessel to sag and to a lesser degree, torsion. A safe steel stress cracks when applied to concrete. This problem is now being diligently worked upon.

As steel in considerable quantity is embedded in the concrete, the question also arises how to protect it from corrosion. A large percentage of this can only be covered by a thin coating of mortar. Therefore special means must be taken to take care of this situation. The steel may be galvanised or painted with some covering that will not in any marked degree affect the bond. An alternative is to coat the concrete with some material that will keep the steel surface free from both water and air. Here again tests are under way.

Then our old friend, the barnacle, long the plague of steel bottoms, and from time immemorial of wooden bottoms, has to be considered. This crustacean sticks to concrete bottoms, and some coating to prevent this has also to be evolved. (Ex.)

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

SAYS INFLUENZA STARTED IN CHINA.

The "Japan Advertiser" says:—A comparison of the epidemic of the disease known as Spanish influenza with the epidemic of pneumonia plague that broke out in Harbin, China, in October, 1918, and spread continuously throughout Northern China at the same time, reveals so many points of similarity as to suggest that the disease which became epidemic this fall may be the same malady, but modified by racial and topographical differences, that ravaged Northern China eight years ago.

The origin of the influenza plague was suggested by Mr. King soon after its outbreak in U.S. camps, by Guy U. Walker, an eminent American authority on Chinese affairs. This suggestion led to an investigation of the report of the pneumonia plague in China and there is sufficient likeness of that disease to the so-called Spanish influenza to warrant a comparison of it.

This pneumonia plague first appeared in Harbin, a town in Manchuria under Chinese control. Harbin is on the Trans-Siberian Railroad and was the original hotbed of the disease. The plague had prevailed in Russia previous to November, 1918, but the Russians, alert to its danger, took immediate action and stamped it out.

It was believed that the plague was carried into Harbin by the fur dealers, the furs themselves, and by Chinese laborers returning to their homes to celebrate New Year's Day, a custom universally observed in China. From Harbin the plague rapidly spread in all directions, usually following the lines of traffic along the railroads.

It spread as far south as Chaoan, a resort town, probably having been carried there by Chinese coolies returning from the north. By January 14, 1919, 1,500 Chinese and twenty-seven Europeans, two of whom were physicians, and an assistant, had died from it; in fact nearly all who had the disease perished of it.

The plague had been very serious, the mortality being fearfully high. This malady has spread throughout China. Wherever Chinese coolies from the north have travelled they have carried this disease. From 1910 to 1917 China has been free from it. The writer heard of several cases, being present in Peking last year.

In the early part of 1917 about 200,000 Chinese coolies collected from the northern part of China where the pneumonia plague had raged at intervals since 1910, were sent to France as laborers. Part of them were sent across the Pacific and then through Canada and America to be transported across the Atlantic to France. Entire trainloads of these coolies were carried across the United States to the port of New York and thence to France.

The coolies made splendid laborers in France and were in the back of the lines during the German drive of March, 1918. No doubt many of them were captured by the Germans at that time. Hence the outbreak of the disease in the German army and its rapid spread to Spain.

So far as medical science knows today this disease first broke out last spring in the German army, where it was said to have been very serious. Next it was heard of in Spain; hence the name Spanish influenza. The name is really a misnomer, but it has stuck, probably because it was the first epidemic of influenza that Spain ever had. Since our soldiers and sailors have been returning from the battlefields of France it has become very prevalent and serious in our camps and cities all over the country.

After this brief review of the plague, and the narration of its possible connection with the present epidemic it is of interest to compare the clinical and bacteriological aspects of the malady.

It is not necessary here to go into detail concerning the clinical data except in a very general way. If the Chinese epidemic there were few definite symptoms at the outset of the disease except the general malaise, prostration, loss of appetite, etc., soon to be followed by the pneumonic process and death.

So it is in the present epidemic. There have been indefinite symptoms with great prostration rapidly followed by pneumonia and death in the most virulent form. The outstanding feature of the Chinese pneumonia plague was its high infectivity and high mortality. So this so-called influenza epidemic which is more contagious, is followed more frequently by pneumonia and attended with higher mortality than in any previous influenza epidemic.

In the pneumonia plague epidemic of China, the bacillus pestis was almost constantly found associated with the pneumococcus and the streptococcus. These organisms were found in different localities where the plague was prevalent.

The virulence of the disease likewise varied. For instance, Dr. Shibayama made a report on eight different strains of pneumonia plague which he had held in the International Hygienic Conference held in London in 1918. The bacteria found in patients in the influenza epidemic have been the influenza

CHINESE AND MOTORS.

"China has a wonderful future in the automobile business," says Mr. Hubert Honsberg, who stopped here a few days in Japan before proceeding on an extended tour of America and Europe.

Any remarks of Mr. Honsberg on the subject of motor vehicles may be considered important for there is probably no man in China who has made a more extensive study of this industry. Eight years ago he arrived at Shanghai, a poor man. Today he is the head of the largest automobile interests in China.

"The Chinese are just realizing the possibilities," he says. "We had in China no roads, but now in and around Peking they have constructed something like 100 miles of very good roads. This is the beginning was made was due to the love of Li Yuan-hung, then the President, for motorizing. He built the first 20 miles of road out to the Summer Palace, where he motored, at least once a week, at times taking the young Emperor with him. In this way he aroused in the higher officials a realization of the possibilities of motorizing, and gradually they appeared very remarkable network of roads around Peking."

"From this beginning, there developed an interest in roads in other towns and now a good road is in process of construction from Shanghai to Woonan, which will release the 1,600 cars at present bottled up in Shanghai. This road of 20 miles will be finished in about six weeks. This road will give access to the old Chinese post roads, which will afford some 60 miles of road for the autos."

"Automobiles are becoming more and more popular with the Chinese. The open car is preferred in Central China while the closed car has gained more favor in North China, as it has in Japan. The closed car is preferred where officialdom abounds, because the Chinese official has the idea that it is more impressive for him to be in a closed car. In addition to his motor seduction, with him are always eight soldiers with drawn guns, four on each running board. For this reason, a five-passenger car usually carries 12 people: two drivers, the eight soldiers and the officials in the rear seat, each of whom carries a revolver conspicuously displayed. Of course, this moving fortress is merely a matter of pomp and ceremony."

"The importation of cars in China, as indicated by the customs statistics of last year, was 500 per cent greater than ever before, and this enormous percentage would have been greater if the war restrictions had not existed. Now that war is over, I look for a tremendous increase in the automobile business of China."

bacillus associated with the four groups of pneumococci, the streptococcus hemolyticus and the micrococcus catarrhalis. For instance, in one camp the organisms found were the influenza bacillus associated with group one pneumococcus; in another it was the influenza bacillus associated with group three pneumococcus; in another influenza and streptococcus hemolyticus, etc.

We see, therefore, how different strains of the pneumococcus and streptococcus associated with a bacillus were the exciting causes of the epidemic in different localities. Likewise, the mortality and virulence of the disease has varied in different localities.

Thus we have shown a striking similarity between the pneumonia plague of North China and the so-called "Spanish" influenza epidemic. It is not unreasonable to believe that the two diseases may be the same. The influenza bacillus and the bacillus pestis in typical forms may stimulate each other. We know that organisms may assume different conditions.

The ordinary influenza bacillus is a short slender bacillus. The bacillus pestis is about the same length, but is generally a fatter, broader bacillus. Both are Gram Negative.

It seems possible that the bacillus pestis may have been present in a non-virulent state in the Chinese coolies and assumed new virulence, vigor and a somewhat different form when transplanted into virgin soil. The high mortality and infectivity of this epidemic strongly suggest it.

On this basis the epidemics which have followed all great wars may be explained. If a nation or tribe can survive any disease long enough it will acquire immunity to that disease. When, however, foreign people mingle freely and intimately as in war, epidemic will break out. The inactive nonvirulent organisms in one race will become virulent in some other race, which has not acquired immunity to that specific organism.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

"There is no use of my 'boating' around the bush," we might say. "We want you to say Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cure has gained a world-wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers."

WEATHER REPORT.

January 17th, 1919. No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone is moving eastward; fresh winds will prevail over the south coast of China and the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.31 inch, against an average of 0.49 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 18th January 1919, 1.1—Honkong to Cape Horn: E. and N.E. winds, fresh to fair.

1. From the Channel: N. winds, fresh. 2. South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow: The same as No. 1. 3. South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 17, 1919.—A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Wind				
		Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.
Wladivostok.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Nemuro.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Kobe.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Kioto.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Osaka.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Karlsruhe.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Shanghai.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Amoy.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Swatow.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Hankow.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Wuhan.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Chongking.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Yenchow.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Harbin.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Manchuria.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Yokohama.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Manila.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Cebu.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
London.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Paris.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Berlin.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Vienna.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
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Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Helsinki.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Oslo.	6 A.	30.13	34	89	0	7
Stockholm.						

COMMERCIAL

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO., LTD.

At the 11th half-yearly meeting of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Co., the Right Hon. Sir West Biddaway (the chairman) said, in part:

First let me congratulate you on the different conditions under which we meet this year. In July, 1917, the shadow of a terrible war was hanging over us, and the prospects were indeed gloomy. Now the clouds have cleared away, and the sun is shining and we may hope and believe that an era of peace, prosperity and happiness is in store for the world, for the Empire, and for our territory in particular. (Applause.) North Borneo has suffered in common with other lands, but we have to be grateful that, even amid the havoc and destruction of the late war, —thank God! we may say, "late war"—the progress of the territory, on the whole, has been well maintained. In spite of the drawbacks due to the war, the report and accounts for the year 1917 show a marked improvement over those of the preceding year. In 1917 the net balance of revenue and expenditure account, including London, amounted to £10,961, whereas in the year under review it amounted to £101,976. Showing an increased net revenue of £21,113. In 1913 the net revenue was £109,896. In 1914 (the first war year) it was £103,119. In 1915 it was £130,486. In 1916 it was £110,891, and in 1917 it was £101,976. So that in the four years of the war the net revenue has increased by no less than £22,240. Such a result was certainly not anticipated, and is highly satisfactory. It encourages the expectation that when the present difficulties occasioned by the war are over, especially restrictions of trade, material progress will be largely increased. In the report is set out a table showing the gross revenue of the company (exclusive of land sales) from 1900 to 1917. It will be seen from this that such revenue rose from £112,765 in the former year to £355,726 in 1917, showing an increase of £242,961 in 11 years, —an average annual increase of £21,996. During the same period the expenditure chargeable against revenue rose from £81,491 to £145,891, showing an increase in 11 years of £64,400, giving an average annual increase of only about £5,760. So that, while expenditure has increased by £17,500 per annum during these 11 years, the expenditure has risen by only £5,760 per annum. With two or three trifling exceptions, there was in 1917 an increase under all the headings of revenue as compared with 1916. In the expenditure chargeable against revenue there was a net increase of £8,210.

It will be observed from the balance-sheet that the reserve has been increased by £12,040 in respect of profits realised on some of our investments, against a loss of £4,433 last year on sale of investments. The balance of reserve now stands at £147,911. The net expenditure in the year for additional property and improvements, amounting to £40,437, includes a sum of £7,079, which represents the amount which the Court agreed to pay in fully-paid shares to the British North Borneo Exploration Company for the mineral rights which that company had formerly acquired. We are, therefore, in full possession of all the mineral rights of North Borneo except oil, and I think you will agree that the price paid—namely, £7,079—was by no means unreasonably. Loans and advances amount to £186,316 showing a reduction of £19,872. £22,487 was received in part payment of guaranteed dividend advances, while, on the other hand, ordinary advances to companies and others were increased by £9,616. As to the guaranteed dividend advances, we anticipate further repayments in the present year, but owing to the depressed state of the rubber market, due mainly to the difficulties of shipping rubber for export, it is almost impossible at this stage to estimate what will be available from the rubber companies for reduction of their guaranteed dividend advances. However, we are hopeful of securing an appreciable sum this year, and, in any case, are satisfied that the whole of the advances will be repaid in due course, although we may have to wait a little longer than was originally anticipated. All rubber companies are reconcentrating in every direction. Many of them are restricting their outputs so that, with reduced outputs and a low selling rate for the commodity, their prospects of large profits in the immediate future are not bright. Our investments stand at cost price—namely, £186,811—and at this moment we have about £387,200 invested in National Funds. The market value of our investments at Dec. 31 last was only about £25,000 less than the cost, so that it was quite unnecessary to make any provision for depreciation, especially since we have a reserve of nearly £148,000 on which to draw for that purpose should such necessity ever arise. We have created a fund for the redemption of the debentures and certificates. That fund, which stood at £26,237 at the end of December, 1917, has since been increased to £28,227, and has been suitably invested. It is the intention of the Court to set aside about £25,000 per annum for this fund, so that when the time comes for redemption of the debentures and certificates the wherewithal will be available. Indeed, the debentures will be released well within the period, thirty years from 1919, when redemption must be made.

COMMERCIAL

NEW COAL FIELDS IN LUZON.

According to a Taipei dispatch, new coal fields have been discovered at Arubel, Luzon, in Luzon. Some years ago a field was worked on the island, but operations had to be abandoned owing to the thinness of the coal strata. It is said that the strata now discovered are very rich, and it is reported that machinery for working them has already been ordered from the United States.

AMERICAN IRON MARKET.

The Associated Press in its weekly review on December 22 said that the transition from war to peace in the steel industry in America appears to be working out according to predictions. The market is quiet. The iron situation remains strong with the plants held up for the first half of 1919.

There is a large foreign demand for pig-iron, which had been anticipated from the reports of the contemplated reconstruction work overseas.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

In lakhs of rupees, the Indian currency returns were as follows on November 15: Notes in circulation 13,867 Silver coin and bullion reserve 3,211 Gold coin and bullion in India 2,044 Gold coin and bullion out of India 12 These figures show that the silver holding, within and without India combined, continues to increase; this fact, however, is owing really to heavy purchases in America. For instance, of 2,708 lakhs, the total holding on October 7, 2,207 were within India, while on November 15, of 3,211 lakhs only 1,761 were so held. The India Council recently announced that in view of the present demand for home-made currencies, the Government of India had decided to sell sterling transfers on London until further notice up to a maximum limit of £1,000,000 per week. There was a good demand for these remittances for the second week in November when applicants only received about 20 per cent. of the amount they asked for.

SHIPBUILDING AT NAGASAKI.

A freight steamer of 1,700 tons (gross) was launched at the Mitsubishi Works (Nagasaki) on December 23. The steamer, which has been built as a speculative proposition, was named the Miyazaki-maru.

This, says the "Nagasaki Press," is probably the last vessel to be launched from the Mitsubishi yards this year. Previous to the Miyazaki-maru taking the water, seven other steamers were launched during the year last approaching its end, their aggregate gross tonnage being 39,418. They included three large vessels for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, namely: the Africa-maru (3,400 tons), the Arabia-maru (3,400 tons), and the Himalaya-maru (3,228 tons). Two wooden steamers of about 1,000 tons each, built for the Mitsubishi service, were also launched during the year.

At the Matsuo Iron Works, a neighborhood yard, three steamers, aggregating 5,400 gross tons, were launched during the year.

CANTON IMPORT AND EXPORT.

During the week, January 6 to 11, 50 vessels, representing 811,216 tons entered Canton, while at the same time 48 vessels, 29,216 tons in all, cleared. Imports from Hongkong and abroad during the week included 1,012 pieces of English grey and 1,867 pieces of white shirting; 1,170 pieces of cotton yarn, 60 pieces of brass sheets and plates, 33,400,000 pieces of cigarettes, 6 tons of coal, 223 pieces of cutlery, aniline dye to the value of H.K. \$1,400; 3,500 pieces of salt fish; 1,107 pieces of sugar and wheat, 22,064 tons of fuel, liquid medicine to the value of H.K. \$1,622, 1,180 dozen bottles of milk, condensed and evaporated cream, 9,410 gallons of lubricating oil, 810,480.1 gallons American and 400,507.0 tons Borneo kerosene oil, 788 pieces of printing papers, 1,047 pieces of whole mittens, 142 pieces of rice, 210 dozen singlets and drawers, 10,873 pieces of sugar, and 5,717 gross of Japan wood matches. Imports from treaty ports for the same period were 828 pieces of aniline cloth, 6,974 pieces of beans, 22 pieces of truffles, 7 pieces of raw cotton, 948 pieces of firecrackers and fireworks, 20,004 pieces of flour and wheat, 8 pieces of fine grass cloth, 61,785 pieces of shelled groundnut medicines to the value of H.K. \$1,009,934 pieces of bean and groundnut oil, 227 pieces of native cigarettes, 65,913 pieces of rice, 315 pieces of green tea, 678 pieces of tobacco, and 80 pieces of prepared tobacco leaf.



BOY'S ADVENTURES AT THE FRONT.

Marcel Poeth, a boy of French parentage, whose home before the war was in Folkestone is only 13 years of age, but his proud boast is that he has lived for some time with British soldiers in the trenches, and on one or two occasions has taken part in the fighting.

It was after the snow had gone last winter, he said, but was still cold, when he ran away from his grandmother in Dieppe—where he had been sent for reasons of health two years ago—and made for a great forest, around which British soldiers were encamped. With him was a French boy, but the French military police forced him to return home.

"I am English," said Marcel, proudly, "and so they couldn't do anything to me."

However that might be, Marcel managed somehow or another to escape the attention of the authorities, and eventually attached himself to the camp of an Irish regiment, and in particular to a corporal known as "Jack," who befriended him, brought him clothes, and procured for him a bayonet, a revolver, and a bugle. Asked by the soldiers what his name might be he gave it as "Jack Robinson," and "Jack Robinson" he remained to the soldiers. When the soldiers moved forward, "Jack Robinson" moved with them. Some time he spent in the trenches, but how long he is unable to say.

"We don't take much notice of days out there," he said, in reply to a question.

In the trenches it was his part to note the falling of the wounded and to call the attention of the British soldiers to them. Sometimes, he says, he is a very little fire to make the wounded take, but not too much of a fire, because that would be giving the Germans a target.

On one occasion "Jack Robinson" saw something moving amidst the ruins of a little village, near which ran the line which his soldier chums were holding. He crept out alone to investigate, and discovered a German officer, whose helmet had betrayed him. "Jack Robinson" tried to use his bayonet as the soldiers had taught him, but the German was too much for him and took him by the throat. The boy managed to blow a call on his bugle and help quickly came to him from some of the soldiers in the neighbourhood.

It was, clever to blow that bugle while his throat was clutched. He seems good at "blowing his horn," anyway.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the General Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 16th January, 1919:—

- | From | Address |
|---------------|--|
| Kobe | Zeung Sang |
| Shanghai | Yueyung |
| Shanghai | Leeching, China Mail |
| Shanghai | Laying South and North Hong Street |
| Kobe | Kwongyong Kwongyong |
| Shanghai | Chungong Queens Road Central |
| Amoy | Sankai |
| San Francisco | Tait Kramlin |
| Osaka | Uyusami |
| Tokyo | Mr. Lane Sykes Hong Kong Hotel |
| Anking | Mr. Lijunbo No. 143 East Hsianwan Road |
| Oronville | Hanlon |
| New York | Clark American Consul |
| San Francisco | San Francisco American Consul |
| Shanghai | Yeranga England Market Middle |
| Shanghai | Mr. Wongmingway Comptroller Lungchow |
| | T. KRING, Acting Superintendent |

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, 8th January, 1919:—

- | From | Address |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Harmer Jardine Matheson | Manila |
| Jay James | Amoy |
| Ken Consuel | New York |
| Katsumasa | Yokohama |
| Hotel | Yokohama |
| Nakamura | Daiichi |
| Chimomaru | Keelung |
| Rawlinson | China |
| Merchant S. M. Co. | London P. O. |
| Spier | London |
| | J. K. GIBSON, Superintendent |

SICKLY BABIES.

Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their bowels and have a weak, teething is painful, digestion bad, and who cannot sleep well—may be made healthy and happy by Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy.

Mr. Wilfred Dumas of Val-Brillant, Quebec, writes: "Please send me a trial of Baby's Own Tablets as I would not care to be without them. I have used them for constipation and vomiting and am well pleased with the result."

The Tablets are recommended also as a remedy for worms, and to break up simple colds and fevers. Obtainable from medicine dealers, also at 60 cents the full post free from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 99 State Street, New York.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$20.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DATES

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes

SUNDAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days

1.30 p.m. and 15 midnight

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company Office, Alexandra Barracks, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques or Comprode order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

SUNDAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
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2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

ASAHI BEER



THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the System of Pawning. All kinds of Loans on application.

SHIOWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

CAPITAL: \$2,000,000.

Directors: Mr. Fong Wai Tung, Chairman; Mr. Chow Choo Son, Mr. Li Kooi Chuen, Mr. Chan Yung Po, Mr. Ma Koo Ching Kong, Mr. Chan Ching Shik, Mr. Wong Yuet Tung.

CHIEF MANAGER: Mr. Kan Tong Po.

ASST. MANAGER: Mr. Li Tse Fong.

ALL BANKING AND FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS Loans granted on approved securities. Terms moderate. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1896.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 20,000,000. Capital Paid up: Yen 20,000,000. Reserve Funds: Yen 5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, etc. FORMOSA—Keelung, Tainan, etc. CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, etc. OTHERS—Hongkong, Canton, etc.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 17th JANUARY, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Bankers

Hongkong Bank ... \$740 ea.

Ministry of Finance

Canton Ins. ... \$405 ea.

North China Ins. ... \$317 1/2 ea.

Union Ins. ... \$335 ea.

Yangtze Ins. ... \$305 ea.

Far Easterns ... \$1,23 ea.

Fire Insurance

China Fire Ins. ... \$153 ea.

Hongkong Fire Ins. ... \$340 ea.

Surrisors

Douglas ... \$38 ea.

H.K. Steamships ... \$21 ea.

Indo China (Ref.) ... \$30 ea.

Do. (Def.) ... \$115 ea.

Shall Transporta ... \$137 1/2 ea.

Star Frigates ... \$34 ea.

Railways

China Sugars ... \$100 ea.

Malacca Sugars ... \$37 1/2 ea.

Mining

Kailash Mining Adm. ... \$47 1/2 ea.

Langkai ... \$201 ea.

Railways ... \$182 ea.

Tsichang Mines ... \$38 ea.

Yantai Mines ... \$38 ea.

Yantai Mines ... \$38 ea.

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